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their ultimate destination, they should recur to the manner in which they had been treated with and grateful feelings."

"Independently of the removal of the Cherokees, the operations of the Indian Department within the last year have been extensive and important. The entire Creek nation, with the exception of a small number of fugitives among the Cherokees and Seminoles, has emigrated and formed permanent settlements beyond the Missouri river. Of the Chickasaws, not more than two hundred remain east of the Mississippi. It is estimated that about three thousand Choctaws still live in their old country, and they will probably continue there, until the titles set up by them to reserves under the treaty of 1830, are satisfactorily adjusted. By the interposition of the authorities of the State of Indiana, nearly all the Pottawatomies residing within its limits have recently been removed. The emigration of the Ottowas, Chippewas and Pottawatomies in Illinois, has progressed slowly; nearly fifteen hundred yet remain there. A small band of Appalaches has been removed. About four hundred Seminoles emigrated in 1836, and fifteen hundred in 1837 and 1838; the military movements for the removal of the residue still continue to be vigorously prosecuted as has already been explained. At the close of the present season, there will be, in the States and Territories, about twenty-two thousand Indians, who it is desirable, should be removed as early as practicable to the West."

The accounts from the emigrated tribes are represented to be of a flattering character. The councils convened by the Cherokees the last and present year, had no object unfriendly to the Government. The bill before Congress the last session, proposing certain changes in this department, the Secretary thinks defective. And the consent of the tribes to its provisions cannot be obtained. It is recommended that the tribes should be encouraged to adopt a system of self government adapted to their wants and condition, with which there should be as little interference on our part as possible; and that their chiefs be invited to attend an annual council, at which the agents of government and the commanding officer of the nearest station should be present.

We can only quote further under this division of the report the following judicious remarks upon Indian education.

"I would recommend that the system hitherto pursued for the education of the Indians, by which alone their civilization can be effected, be changed. At present the Indian youth receives an education which is altogether useless to him when he returns to his home in the western wilds. He can read, write, and cipher, and in his native village there are no books to read, no writings required, and none but the most simple accounts kept; such as are reckoned on the fingers and notched on a stick. He has acquired no knowledge which can be usefully applied for his own benefit or that of his people; and he has forgotten how to trap and hunt. As a matter of course, then, he and his acquisitions are despised, and the half educated savage too often becomes a profligate and drunken vagabond. The remedy for this evil appears to me to be the introduction of manual labor schools, where the Indian, at the same time that he receives the rudiments of education and is taught the Christian faith, will acquire some knowledge of farming and of the useful arts, which will secure to him the admiration and gratitude of his countrymen on his return among them, and enable him not only to render them the most essential services, but to teach them by his example the vast advantages to be derived from knowledge, and induce them to become a civilized community."

The Engineer Department.

The Secretary complains of the practice of making appropriations without being first furnished with estimates from the Department. These appropriations, he says, are often found wholly inadequate, and it not unfrequently happens that they are exhausted, "just as the men and materials are collected on the spot to proceed to work, and the former have to be discharged for the want of funds to continue them in service." The importance of military surveys is urged with much force. The necessity of understanding thoroughly the navigation of our rivers and lakes, can hardly be doubted. Such a knowledge is absolutely essential to the improvement and defence of the country. Much has been already done. During the last two years, we are told, "at least one hundred points of latitude, and eighty of longitude, have been accurately established, and the whole country west of the Mississippi, and north of the Missouri, has been surveyed, and delineated. A tolerably accurate map has been made of Florida, & a correct one of the country lately occupied by the Cherokees. Immediate attention is asked to a survey of Delaware bay, which we are told is inaccurately described in the existing charts. A survey is, also, thought desirable of the country between the Neenahor Fox, and the Wisconsin rivers with a view to establishing a water communication from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi."

Appropriations are asked for the purpose of providing the several companies of heavy and light artillery with their appropriate arm. "With four regiments of artillery," says the Report, "we are nearly without field pieces and trains; we are without light artillery altogether, and have yet to learn its management; and we are entirely ignorant of the use of so formidable a weapon as the rocket."

Pensions.

The following paragraphs embrace every thing important in this division of the report: "It will be seen by the report of the commissioners of pensions, that the number of persons on the pension rolls amount to forty one thousand eight hundred and seventy; that there have been fourteen hundred and sixty one deaths during the year ending the 30th of September last, and the addition to the pension rolls in the same year, has been two thousand three hundred and fifty four. The addition to the list of widow's pensions will increase the expenditure about \$1,373,000; and, to meet payments now due, the sum of \$245,000 will be immediately required, as no appropriation has yet been made for paying the pensions granted by the act of July 7, 1838. Arrears are, therefore, due all such pensioners as have been entered on the rolls under this act. These arrears will be due on the 31st of December next, and justice to the claimants requires that an early appropriation should be made for their payment."

"I beg leave again to call your attention to the subject of frauds and impositions practised both upon the government and the ignorant and onerary pensioners, whereby the benevolent intentions of Congress toward the veterans of the revolution and the sufferers in the late war, are frustrated by unprincipled and designing men. The law passed July 7, 1838, will occasion an expenditure of about a million and a half of dollars in the year 1839, and it is to be feared that not more than one half of that sum will reach the objects whose distresses it was intended to relieve; the rest will, too probably be swallowed up by usurious agents, or wrested from the department by fraudulent applications. These practices ought to be checked by a law imposing a severe penalty upon persons who are found guilty of them."

"The following is an extract from the charge of Judge Redington to the Grand Jury, delivered at the Court of Common Pleas, sitting in this town. It is published at the request of some of the most respectable members of the bar: Kenebec Journal.

SALE OF ARDENT SPIRITS.

The following is an extract from the charge of Judge Redington to the Grand Jury, delivered at the Court of Common Pleas, sitting in this town. It is published at the request of some of the most respectable members of the bar: Kenebec Journal.

The practice of retailing ardent spirits, at retail, without license, is also one of the offences into which you are to enquire. This is a subject to which the public mind is much directed. The evil of intemperance has been felt in every town and village of the country. It has doubtless carried down many a neighbour, with whom some of you once delighted to associate. Suffering wives and desolated widows have wept in secret places over the woes thus brought upon them and their little ones.

Intoxication makes fearful inroads upon the intellectual and moral, as well as the physical powers of man. It often brings disease and death. But much oftener it fastens upon its victim dulness of perception, weakness of memory, harshness of temper, and stupidity of conscience. Aside from mental and bodily sufferings, it would be startling to see what proportion of the crimes committed and taxes paid emanates from the use of strong drinks; if courts and prisons, penitentiaries and poor houses, asylums and hospitals, should make full and faithful reports.

For what purpose is all this expenditure of money, and health and happiness, and life; this deterioration of intellect and of morals?

Authors upon physiology and medicine, insist that to persons in health, alcohol is never useful, but always injurious. Ethical writers believe they have demonstrated the traffic in ardent spirits, as a drink, to be an immorality. It is denounced by the teachers of our holy religion, as a sin.

Compared with things, as they have actually existed in this country for the last thirty years, what bright and cheering scenes would have burst out on every side, if the traffic had been unknown!

From recent developments upon this subject, light has beamed out, which no person can rightfully or safely disregard. It imposes a more terrific responsibility, wherever intemperance is found.

This evil early attracted public attention in this country. Under the colonial charter, granted in 1628 to Massachusetts Bay, the frequency of legislation upon this subject illustrates the solicitudes which were then felt. Laws for regulating the traffic were passed in 1645, '46, '47, '48, '51, '58, '61, '64, '65, '70 and '80, soon after which time that charter was rescinded by judgment of Court, and the laws made under its authority abrogated. The Provincial or second charter was granted by King William and Queen Mary, in 1691. This embraced the territory of Maine as well as Massachusetts Bay. By its authority, laws for regulating the sale of ardent spirits were enacted in 1695, '98, 1712, '61 and '63. Under the constitution of the Commonwealth, formed in 1780, many successive acts were passed for that purpose. Since our separation from Massachusetts in 1820, laws for the same object have been passed in 1821, '24, '26, '29, '30, '32, '33, '34 and '35. In all these enactments passed since the date of the first charter, the primary and the only object has been to lessen intemperance by restricting and limiting the traffic. Can we now, as patriots, as Christians, and as men, feel indifference upon a theme which has thus elicited the efforts of many of the wise and good of our land for two hundred years?

Within a short period, much labor has been taken to inculcate upon the public mind clear and full views of the enormities of intemperance and of the responsibilities of those who supply the means for it. Favorable degrees of success have followed. There is ground for rejoicing that sound sentiment has found lodgment in so many minds, and especially that in the bosoms of so many of our young people has been planted the good seed, which, in due time, will bring forth the glad harvest of temperance.

The law, which now restricts the sale of

strong drinks, was moulded with much consideration into its present form. It is imperative, in the catalogue of human virtues and human accomplishments would seem to be in vain.

It cannot be disguised that large quantities of strong liquors are retailed in many parts of the country. Of the policy or practice of those town officers who grant licenses, I have no censure to express. They are the legitimate judges. But if there be persons who retail without license, their procedures must give occasion for thoughtful inquiry on your part, gentlemen of the jury, relative to your obligations, in view of the oaths you have just taken.

It is true, the statute does permit the penalties to be recovered by action of debt. But, for obvious reasons, that mode cannot be relied upon to any considerable extent. As, to all important purposes, it is through the action of the Grand Jury of this Court alone, that the law can be enforced, it is in the power of the Grand Jury to nullify this law; whether they have the moral right to do so, is for them to decide.

It is a remark of frequent occurrence that this evil is one which public sentiment alone can correct. Without stopping to consider how applicable the same remark may be to riots, larcenies and all other offences, we may well inquire, how is it to be ascertained what the public sentiment on that subject is.

In a government like ours, where the people, by their delegates, meet every year, to make all necessary amendments to the law, the surest indication of public sentiment is the law itself, especially on subjects to which attention is frequently called. No method is known for obtaining a more plenary or convincing testimony.

From the foregoing recital of enactments, it is apparent that this subject has been under the review of the Legislature with sufficient frequency. And yet, "Penal enactments for restraining the sale of strong drinks," has been the unvarying motto of the Government from the origin of our legal institutions. For almost two centuries, the public themselves have made it the duty of courts of law to carry this principle into effect.

"Traffic in ardent spirits," has been a note of alarm to rally together, in one long continued resistance, the good and the wise among our ancestors, for several generations. And the same watchword has maintained the same old principle, by overwhelming majorities, upon the statute book in the present hour; thus demonstrating that public sentiment in favor of this law has existed, in unbroken power, through successive ages of our community. With what propriety, then, can we be told that public sentiment is against the law?

It must here be admitted that numerous petitions, presented to the last Legislature, do show a wide spread desire for some change relative to the sale of strong liquors as a drink. Let it, however, be remembered, that these petitions do not propose any infringement of the old principle, but an extension of it. They ask a total prohibition of the traffic, with penalties to enforce that prohibition.

Before such a change should be called for, it may well be asked, whether the provisions of the present law are not to be fully tested. If enforced, they may accomplish the desired purpose. The proposed law, if enacted could not be executed without the concurrence of the Grand Jury. Now, if the present law, through a prevailing belief in its severity, or any reluctance of the Grand Jury, cannot be carried into effect, it is not easy to see how a law still more prohibitory and penal is to be enforced.

Another inquiry is here suggested. It may be taken for granted that public sentiment would prefer that there should be some restrictions upon the traffic. Could such a sentiment be made operative and effectual, without the aid of penalties prescribed by legal authority? The devastating, demoralizing and cruel character of the traffic has of late years been disclosed in floods of light. And yet the traffic continues. Appeals and dissuaves through the pulpit and the press, in personal importunities and protestations, have been urged in vain upon the minds, the hearts and the consciences of some, who, to enrich themselves, still remain the willing and active instruments of the sufferings and vices of others.

What reliance can be placed in the power of public opinion over the man who knowingly administers to his neighbor the drug which must embroil and destroy him, and pour out upon his wife and children the woes which none but a drunkard's family can know? Are there not men in whom the love of gain predominates over every other passion; in whose estimation the acquisition of wealth would far outweigh the value of public approbation? There are men whom avarice impels to deal out streams of liquid poison at the peril, to others, of happiness and of life. There are men unconscientious of the worth of public favor, on whom nothing but the strong arm of public indignation may roll down in vain.

What, then, shall be done? This is for the Grand Jury to decide. From you, gentlemen, protection is now sought by foreboding fathers and heart stricken mothers—by wives and children, pierced through with unnumbered sorrows. In this subject, every individual of society has interests at stake. They look to you as the guardians of their happiness and their rights. And to you I now give the matter in charge, as

to friends of temperance—that lovely and useful trait, without which every other excellence in the catalogue of human virtues and human accomplishments would seem to be in vain.

Case of Philbrook and Kellerman.—In accordance with the views of the Governor of Georgia, as expressed in his late Message to the Legislature of that State, the following resolutions have been introduced into the Senate of South Carolina, by Hon. James S. Rhett of Charleston. So it seems South Carolina is ready to take up the controversy of another State, as if apprehensive that Georgia might not push the matter to extremities:

Whereas, certain citizens of the State of Maine have been charged, in the State of Georgia, with a felony, committed therein, by kidnapping and carrying away certain slaves, the property of the citizens thereof; and bills of indictment have been duly found in Georgia, against the said persons, who are understood to be now resident in and under the protection of the State of Maine:

And whereas, the Governor of the State of Georgia has, by direction of the Legislature thereof and according to the provisions of the Federal Constitution, demanded of the Governor of Maine these delinquents, for trial, under the said bills of indictment:

And whereas, the said Governor of the State of Maine, instead of complying with this demand, as, under the provisions of our national compact, he was in duty bound, has refused so to do, stating that he must first lay the subject before the Legislature of his State:

And whereas, from the present aspect of the slave question in the United States, it no longer becomes a slaveholding State to withhold the decided expression of its sentiments, on any subject involving those momentous rights, therefore—

Resolved, That the State of Georgia, in making the demand for the delivery of these delinquents, for trial, demanded nothing but what the strictest regard for justice, order, respect for herself, and the most sacred provisions of our national compact, authorized and required.

Resolved, That it is with the deepest concern we perceive one of the Chief Magistrates of our confederated States refusing prompt acquiescence to this just and rightful demand.

Resolved, That a failure on the part of the State of Maine to fulfil her constitutional obligations, in this particular, will be a fatal blow to the security of our Institutions and property, and if persisted in, will create great and well founded alarm in the slaveholding States.

Resolved, That the cause of Georgia is the cause of the whole South, and we will make common cause with her in all proper measures for procuring a redress to these grievances, and for the maintenance of her and our common rights.

CAPTURE OF VERA CRUZ, BY THE FRENCH.

The French steam ship Meteor arrived at New Orleans on the night of the 7th inst, in sixty hours from Vera Cruz. She brought intelligence that the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa had been taken by the French fleet after a bombardment of three hours, with a loss of only five men. From four or five hundred Mexicans were killed. A bearer of despatches for the French Minister came passenger in the Meteor, and immediately left for Washington. A slip from the office of New Orleans Bee gives the following particulars:

The Captain of the Meteor, with whom the editor of the Bee has had an interview, states that after the arrival of Admiral Baudin, on the coast of Mexico, Mr. Leroy, one of the commanders, was despatched to the city of Mexico, to the government the ultimatum of France. A few days after, he returned without bringing any satisfactory reply. The next morning a letter was received, in which Mr. Baudin was requested to repair to Jalapa, in order to treat with the envoys of the government, and to send away part of his forces, that Mexico might not appear to be compelled to yield to violence. The admiral consented to the first conditions, but refused positively to listen to the second. He therefore took his departure, and was saluted with a salvo of nineteen guns on his entrance into Vera Cruz.

On his return, he stated that the envoys had accepted all the conditions imposed by France, with a single exception, viz: that by virtue of which Mexico was to authorize sales by retail to be made by the French; and the envoys had wished to consult the government respecting this point. Mr. Baudin added, that he had granted them a few days more, but as at the expiration of this period, the replies still continued unsatisfactory, hostilities would immediately commence.

On the morning the 27th, the bomb vessels Cyclope and Vulcan were towed by the steamboats as far as the middle of the shoals which bound the eastern side, where they anchored. The Neretide, commanded by the admiral, the Gloire and Iphigenie, took their places after words on the line. In the meanwhile, some of the Mexican envoys went on board of the admiral's vessel and sought to obtain a respite. At twenty-five minutes past two, they left the frigate. The signal to prepare for action was given at twenty-eight minutes past two; the fire commenced, and continued nearly four hours without intermission. The Prince de Joinville, unwilling to remain an idle spectator, asked permission of Admiral Baudin to take part in the action, and without waiting for his reply, raised the tri-colored flag on board the Creole, discharged a broadside at the fortress, and kept up for some time a heavy fire. The Creole was struck by several bullets. The

bomb shells effected most dreadful havoc within the fortress. The situation of the powder magazine being known shells were thrown directly upon the spot. Three of them exploded with so much violence that the decks of several of the French vessels, at the distance of more than a mile, were strewn with their fragments. The Carollero, one of the strongest towers of the fort, exploded about five o'clock, P. M. The portions of the fort demolished by the frigate were in a most deplorable condition, the embrasures being entirely dismantled and battered to pieces. About five o'clock, the Mexicans were nearly silenced.

The frigate La Gloire was then removed by the steamboat Meteor. The fire of the two others continued until nightfall. It was then kept up solely by the bomb vessels. Just at the frigate Admiral was about to set sail, a cannon approached from the fortress, and demanded a truce, that the dead and the wounded who were buried under the ruins might be withdrawn. The admiral replied that he could not grant a truce, but that he would send a summons to capitulate, and that if it were not signed by six o'clock, A. M. of the 28th, he would recommence his attack on the fort and city. The terms of surrender were accepted, and at break of day all the boats of the squadron were sent to carry off the rest of the garrison. The surgeons of the different vessels were likewise sent to attend the wounded of the enemy, who were subsequently removed to Vera Cruz.

In the action, which was continued two hours and a half by two of the frigates, and four by the third, eight thousand balls and three hundred and twenty bombs were thrown into the fortress. On the French side five men were killed, one of whom was a midshipman, and thirty-three wounded, two of whom were officers.

In case this attack had proved unsuccessful, a force composed of five hundred marines and three hundred cannoners was ready to assault the fort, and the steamboats being furnished with bridges to be cast upon the walls, the castle would have been carried by assault.

The Mexicans have suffered immensely—the captain of the Meteor, with whom we conversed, gave us a touching description of the carnage. The shore was covered with the dead and dying, and the piteous cries of latter were heard amid all din and tumult of the battle.

We must not omit adding that throughout this affair the conduct of the admiral Baudin was marked by generosity. He refrained from firing upon the city, and though he was strongly advised to attack the fort during the night, which would have given him an immense advantage, he replied that he would only fight the enemy in the day. The other vessels belonging to the squadron, took no share in the action, as there was not room enough for their operations.

The French vessels still continue to cruise in the neighborhood of the coast of Mexico, to prevent the entrance of vessels in any other port than that of Vera Cruz.

We are told that the English consul had requested admiral Baudin, to spare his house, if he attacked the city. The admiral promised to observe his request. By a curious fatality the only bomb that reached the town, fell and exploded near the dwelling of this functionary, carrying away a portion of the roof.

The French squadron now consists of 23 vessels.

It is added that the Mexican army near Vera Cruz was 5,000 strong; but their officers did not consider themselves able to hold the town, commanded as it was by the guns of the Castle, until the French Admiral consented that one thousand of the Mexican troops should remain in the city, to preserve order.

It was believed that negotiations had been commenced between the Mexican Government and the French Admiral, for the re-establishment of peace, but some time may elapse before the result is known.

The French Admiral, it was thought, would no longer hinder the vessels of all nations from trading to Vera Cruz.

The editor of the Bee, in commenting upon the above, remarks:

"The castle of St. Juan de Ulloa is a very important acquisition for the French, in the present posture of affairs, and we think its loss must bring the Mexican government to decide in favor of making peace on the terms offered by the enemy. Their foreign trade is annihilated, their principal seaport captured, the contiguous country subjugated or overawed, and the high road to the city of Mexico open to the invader. That road is not so impracticable as it is generally supposed to be, and as it was formerly. When symptoms of insurrection against the authority of the mother country first began to display themselves, the viceroys expended vast sums on its improvement, in order to keep open the communication between the capital and the coast, and their example has been followed by the new government. A very large portion of the route is finished in the finest manner, and though some parts of it are exceedingly rough, so as to be almost impassable to carriages, yet these obstacles would soon disappear before the science and perseverance of a French army. Even thirty-five years ago, when Humboldt visited the country, he was of opinion that the road might be easily improved to such a degree as to admit the transportation of wheat and flour from the table land of Mexico to Vera Cruz."

"The distance between the capital and the coast is only a little upwards of two hundred miles, which might be easily traversed by an army in the space of ten days, with provisions and artillery."

New Year's Address.

In the days of our lives, a short New Year's Address To subscribers and friends, always came from the press. It usually told the events of the year; Look'd again on the past with a smile and a tear; Trac'd the course of political parties, and made Some few observations on prospects and trade.

Now, fast passing away is this rite of old times; In vain, New Year's morn, people look for their rhymes. Yet, so long as our standard was rais'd in defence Of our father's opinions, and sound common sense, When nothing else hurried, we'll faithfully strive, To keep the old fashions and customs alive.

The writer of this, will not enter the strife, And recount the events of political life; The ladder begin to be tired of the cry Of "Republican triumph," and "Whig victory;" So we'll take it for granted, that none wish to hear A word on this theme, to commence the New Year.

We rather would ask of the year '39, What permanent good it has done for our State! If our sons are more cheerful, more temperate and wise, More observant of time as it silently flies! If their daughters in virtue and intellect grow, And smile oftener now than some twelve months ago!

To these queries the year deigns no word in reply, But takes his farewell, and flies rapidly by; We hear not the sound of his wings as he goes; No footprint is left in December's light snows; But we know he has gone, and the departed to join, And surrender'd his throne to the year '39.

Yet how lightly soever the old year departs, Deep traces are left on our persons and hearts. On some cheeks the young bud to a rose has been turn'd, On others it died as it strive to expand; On some heads have been scatter'd the silver and grey, While on others the ringlets have just learn'd to play.

How many a heart that has sigh'd for a name, Has wept o'er the ruins of honor and fame! How many for wealth who have patiently to'd, The New Year will behold of their treasure despoil'd! How many who lean'd on some idola't one, Now feel they must grieve through life's journey alone!

In the bosoms of some cheris'd hopes are conceal'd, Which are destin'd to perish, but ne'er be reveal'd; Some lips have been tasting the cup of despair, That in pleasure's bright goblet may yet claim a share; Some eyes where now glimmers the fast-fading tear, May sparkle with joy ere another New Year.

Of the year now commencing we know not the end; Whether time will to us prove a foe or a friend; Whether fortune will smile on our efforts for wealth; Whether toil will be lighten'd by vigor and health; Whether hopes will be blighted, and friends will grow cold, Or the chill arms of death our own bosoms enfold.

We know nought of the future, its pages are seal'd, And to unclouded mortals shall ne'er be reveal'd; But we know from the free, open book of the Lord, That virtue and vice shall each meet its reward. "As we sow we shall reap," has most truly been said, And the harvest will show what a choice we have made.

May we all, as we think of the year now begun, Make resolves to be wiser before it is done; May we strive to improve both the heart and the mind, With a view to that future for mortals design'd; Unto God may our grateful affections be given, And each one live a life that shall fit him for Heaven.

CONGRESS.

We can hardly anticipate any valuable results from the present session of Congress. The only opponents of the Administration, probably, have a clear majority in that body, and will, no doubt, use their ascendancy "for the prevention," as Mr. Webster has it, "rather than the attainment of any positive benefit." It will be matter of deep regret if such proves to be the fact. The great measure of an Independent Treasury ought not any longer to claim its adoption in vain. It has been again and again pointed out with transparent clearness, and invincible power, and the objections brought against it have been repeatedly met and fairly overthrown. The people, too, the great fountain of power, and the last court of appeal, have sealed it with their approval, and ratified its principle as in accordance with the provisions of the constitution. The security of the public treasury, also, imperatively demands the establishment of some uniform system. At present the treasury is left without those restrictions and safeguards which prudence and experience alike prove necessary, and the Secretary of that department is entrusted with a latitude of discretion which must be painful to him, and is certainly improperly allowed by Congress. And yet, as we have said before, we are not authorized to hope for the passage of any measure on this subject which shall be gratifying to the Democracy, or useful to the community. The great purpose of the opposition appears to be to keep things in confusion, and interrupt, as far as they may, all harmony in the affairs of Government. By this forcing process of agitation they hope to be able to reach those places of authority, which in times of quiet, they can never expect to attain. And in the days of Jefferson and Madison they were unscrupulous in the means they employed to effect their objects, so now they seem ready to sacrifice the true welfare of the country to the gratification of their insatiable ambition. Tranquility, therefore, in their view is a consummation most devoutly to be shunned. Like true birds of storm, they delight most in the rage and roar of the elements. Hence they have banded themselves into a party, composed of as many different ingredients as filled, in Macbeth, the cauldron of the witches, and are consequently unable to unite upon any thing else than an indiscriminate war against the existing Administration. This war seems determined to maintain, with or without reason, to the last extremity. And the democratic party having staked itself upon the correctness of the great principle of the separation of Bank and State, they have brought all the strength of their various forces to bear in that direction. Thus far they have been partially successful. At the last sitting of Congress the Independent Treasury was defeated. It may be so at the present session. But eventually it must be triumphantly sustained. It is founded upon a rock of principle which the clamor and declamation of the federal

host can never move from its base. The democratic party will not desert it. They will continue to fortify it with new and invincible arguments, and will answer the coarse attacks which are perpetually made upon them as the beacon light, to borrow an illustration, responds to the waves which howl and dash around its base—only by throwing on fresh torrents of light.

Argus.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

Paris, January 1, 1839.

A writer in the Portland Advertiser estimates that the debt of this State at the close of the next Session of the Legislature will be about one million of dollars—that the expenses for the year 1839 from the laws and system now in operation, will be not far from \$500,000—that to meet this expenditure, the revenue of the State without a State Tax, will not much if any exceed one hundred thousand dollars. The State then must hire four hundred thousand dollars to meet their current expenses, and so long as the present system continues a new debt must be increased yearly and the amount must be increased yearly to pay the interest on this constantly accumulating debt. We fear that there is but too much truth in these statements. And if these things are so, does it not become us to pause and enquire what is to be the end. We can all of us readily tell what would be the consequence to an individual who should conduct his affairs in this manner. And is there any reason for adopting a different rule in judging of the financial affairs of the State? Does not prudence require that our expenses should be curtailed—that a more rigid system of economy should be adopted—that we should learn to be just to ourselves before we are so generous to others? Are we right in thus going on year after year contracting and increasing a debt which our posterity must pay? As democrats we profess to be friends of economy and the enemies of a public debt. Let us then manifest to the people that these professions mean something—let us practice what we preach and we need have no fears but the people will support us in our course. We hope that the Legislature will not be deterred from the performance of its duty, because the objects for which these expenses are incurred are popular. If they were otherwise there would be no merit in reducing the appropriations. We hope they will have honesty and firmness enough to do what is right and leave the consequences to the people. We do not mean to dictate or even advise the particular course to be pursued or what items of expenditure should be curtailed—we leave that to able men, but we promise that while we can hold a pen we will defend the conduct of those who attempt what we consider a necessary reform, against the attacks of any party or set of men.

We shall lay before our readers the latest information we can obtain relative to the state of things at Harrisburg, as a deep interest is felt to learn the progress and result of the proceedings there. Three of the federal members have seceded from their party and joined the democratic House. When this step was taken, we indulged the hope that the troubles would be ended and that a returning sense of justice would induce the federal party there to acquiesce in the decision of the people. But it appears that the Senate, which has a federal majority, has refused to recognize the democratic branch of the House as legally organized. From this it would seem that there is little prospect of an immediate adjustment of the difficulties. It is stated that the Democratic House would probably call a convention of the people and refer the subject to their decision.

DUELLING.

"What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?" was the text of a sermon preached in Alexandria, about the 10th of May last, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Meade of Virginia. The sermon was on the subject of duelling, and was, as several who heard it, assure me, a tough one. Directly in front of the speaker sat a tall pale man of a most singular aspect. He had one of those kind of faces that one would remark any where; his age probably did not exceed thirty, but a certain haggard look proclaimed him one upon whose brow either dissipation or the indulgence of violent passions had planted the premature wrinkle.

It was, as you will recollect, soon after the murder of the unfortunate Cilley, and that man was Henry A. Wise, of Virginia; the man who, whatever his guilt may have been has certainly had to bear a great portion of the odium of that horrible transaction. The contortions of this unfortunate person, under the lash of the speaker, were truly dreadful. It was in vain that he writhed and turned, the relentless preacher pursued him into every nook and corner; he opened every secret apartment in the sinner's heart and thundered forth the most appalling denunciations not only against the duellist himself, but all the aiders and abettors therein. Pallid and crimson by turns, the countenance of the duellist seemed already to express the commencement of those tortures which the man of God assured him would be without end.

By some unaccountable fascination he could scarcely turn his eyes from his agitated hearer, while those of the whole congregation by a very natural association followed them. Deeply interesting and soul stirring as the sermon was, I believe there were not many there who were not glad when it was over, either fearing some scene of violence or something else. For all that this earth has to bestow, I would not carry in my bosom the hell with which that wretched man rushed from the house of God.

He did not challenge the Bishop, I believe, but retired and wrote a note to him, to know what he meant by lashing him in such an intemperate manner, and drawing the eyes of the whole congregation upon him? And if he thought it his duty to insult a man publicly in that manner? The Bishop to whom Wise was a stranger and did not know that he was in church, sent him his sermon, which was dated fifteen years before.

Bishop Meade, who unites talents of a high order with an almost infantile simplicity of manner, remarked afterwards that it was a very unfortunate sermon, that he had never preached it without somebody taking it to themselves;

that just after Henry Clay had fought a duel, he preached it and he took it to himself; "Verily," said the good old man who sat by, "the wicked flee when no man pursueth." Green Mountain Argus.

THE DUET.—Moses Nute of Boston, formerly of this town, whom we noticed two or three weeks ago as being prosecuted for sending a challenge to one Stephen Pinkham, has had his trial. It was set up in his defence that he did not, after all the fuss, go near the place he appointed for the pistol-fight, and his learned counsel contended that it should be presumed, that he never intended to fight, only to scare his son-in-law.

However the jury returned a verdict of "guilty," and Judge Thatcher sentenced him to pay a fine of \$50, and be imprisoned in the common jail, six months. Also, by the statutes of Massachusetts, this gentleman cannot hold any office of profit, trust or honor, in that State, for twenty years.—Dover Gazette.

THE MAINE FARMER.

We are gratified to perceive that this well conducted and useful journal is to be enlarged at the commencement of its next volume. The price is to be reduced, also, to those who pay in advance, to \$1.75. Ten copies for \$16 in advance. Ten copies, including postage, \$20, in advance. We trust the Farmer may receive the patronage which a well conducted agricultural journal, established in the garden of the State, so richly deserve. EZEKIEL HOLMES and MARGAN SEAVEY, Editors: SEAVEY & ROBBINS, Publishers.—Age.

In the new work on Beragany, the authors tell us of a resident, named Candioti, who is lord of three hundred square leagues of territory; owner of two hundred and fifty thousand and horned cattle; master of three hundred thousand horses and mules, and of more than a half a million of dollars, laid up in his coffers, in ounces of gold imported from Peru.

Gold beaters, by hammering, reduce gold to leaves, so thin, that 282000 must be laid upon each other to produce the thickness of an inch.

N. E. BOUNDARY.—We hope there may be some truth in the following account, and that the "new convention" may prove more satisfactory in the end, than any previous one.

We have seen a letter by the *Gladiator*, dated London the 9th November, to a highly respectable gentleman in this city which says:—"I am enabled to assure you from a source which may be relied on, that a new convention in relation to the North Eastern Boundary, was concluded yesterday by our Minister and this Government, which will probably be forwarded to the U. States by the *Gladiator*."—N. Y. Courier.

"The Washington Correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, under date of 12th inst. says:—

"The President has been called upon by Gov. Ritner to send a detachment of U. S. Troops to Pennsylvania to put down an insurrection there. The President has replied that he has before him no evidence that there is, in Pennsylvania, any such insurrection as comes within the meaning of the clause of the Constitution on the subject.

A member of the House of Representatives who has just returned from the seat of war, says that there is a great deal more of excitement here about the matter than there."

Some of the federal papers find fault with Mr. Atherton for having moved the previous question upon his own resolutions. The New York Gazette, a more reasonable journal of the same politics, says:—

"Others may say what they like of it, but we happen to think that it was the only mode of preventing an interminable debate. Let that question have been left open, and Mr. Adams himself would have consumed half the session in debating it, and Mr. Wise, of Virginia, would have consumed the other; though there is not a principle contained in those resolutions that he and his constituents do not subscribe to.—We are glad—most heartily glad—that the question was promptly and decisively met and finished."

Alarming threat.—Henry A. Wise, in his late exhausting speech, said that when Col. Benton should be chosen President of the U. S., he should instantly embark for England. "Roll swiftly round, ye wheels of time, and bring the auspicious day!" Who would not vote for Benton now?

PROFESSOR ESPY. This gentleman, who says he can make it rain when he chooses, is lecturing upon his discovery, in Philadelphia. We hope he will be inclined to use his marvellous power with prudence, and will never bring upon the country a rain (reign) of terror.

A GOOD SMILE.—Taxes, says Burke, for the support of education, are like vapors, which rise only to descend again to fertilize the earth.

MARRIED.

In Minot, Mr. Joel C. Wilson, to Miss Sarah Jane Baker. In Gardiner, Mr. Amasa Pritch to Miss Lydia Cross.

NOTICE.

THE PARIS HILL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY will meet on Thursday the 10th of January next, at the Baptist Meeting House, at 1 o'clock P. M. An Address or Lecture may be expected by Rev. Mr. Stockman, of South Paris. Paris-Hill, December 31st, 1838. Come and see!

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss.—TAKEN on execution, the same having been attached on the writ, and will be sold at public Vendue at the Inn of John Harris in Bethel in said county on Saturday the nineteenth day of February next at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, all the right, title and interest which Jedediah Grover Jr. had at the time of said attachment in and to certain premises or parcels of land situated in said Bethel, and being the same said Grover mortgaged to Robert A. Chapman, by his mortgage Deed dated 12th of June, A. D. 1837, after said attachment mortgaged the same to the Trustees of the Ministerial and School Fund of said Bethel, which last deed is recorded with the Oxford Records, Vol. 53, page 406, to which deed reference may be had.

EBEN T. GODDARD, Dept. Sh'ff.

Ramford, December 17, 1838. 3w20

Commissioner's Notice.

WE have been appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of the estate of

HARRY WOOD.

late of Grafton, in the County of Worcester, State of Massachusetts, deceased, whose estate is represented insolvent, give notice that six months from the sixteenth day of October last have been allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will attend to the service assigned us at the Inn of Nathaniel Benjamin in Livermore, on Friday the first day of February 1839, and to Friday the nineteenth day of April, 1839, from one until five o'clock, P. M.

JOHN MONSIEUR, Jr. } Com'rs.

NATHANIEL PERLEY, Jr. } Com'rs.

Livermore, December 21st, 1838. 3w20

Freedom.

I hereby certify that I have given to GEORGE W. CUMMINGS, Jr., his time,—herby relinquishing all claim to his earnings, and authorizing him to receive for his own benefit the proceeds of all his labor.

GEORGE W. CUMMINGS.

Bethel, November 22, 1838. 3w20

SHERIFF'S SALE.

OXFORD, ss.—TAKEN on Mensa process and will be sold on Execution at Public Vendue at the Store of Hiram Hubbard in Paris, in said County, on Saturday, the 26th day of January next, at two o'clock P. M., all the right, title, and interest that JONATHAN CUMMINGS of said Paris, yeoman, has to redeem the farm on which he now lives in said Paris, estimated to contain about forty acres, more or less, with the buildings thereon belonging to said Cummings. Said premises were mortgaged to the Treasurer of said County, in said Paris, aforesaid, by said Jonathan and Jesse Cummings, by deed dated August 15, 1834, to secure the payment of the sum of two hundred dollars, to be paid in one year with interest annually.

ISAIAH WHITTEMORE, Dept. Sh'ff.

Paris, 17, 1838. 20

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

BY virtue of license from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, I will sell at public Vendue at the dwelling house of Jacob Ludden late of Canton in said County, deceased, on the last Saturday of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, so much of the real estate of the said Jacob Ludden, deceased, as will produce the sum of five hundred and twelve dollars for the purpose of paying the just debts of said deceased, and incidental charges.

Said Estate consists of the deceased's interest in his homestead, where he last resided, in Canton in said County of Oxford, subject to the incumbrance of a mortgage to William Vance, Esq. to secure the payment of one hundred and fifty dollars and interest, and also the widow's claim of dower therein.

Levi Ludden, deceased, has in a certain Gore of land in said Canton, being No. 6, in the 17th Range, being the same deeded to him by Ezekiel Richardson, together with the reversion of the widow's dower therein. Further particulars and terms made known at the time of sale.

LEVI LUDDEN, Administrator

Dec. 13, 1838. 3 19

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss.—December 10th, 1838. TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at public Vendue at the Inn of Col. Samuel Morrill in Dixfield in said County, on Friday, the twenty-fifth day of January next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, all the right in equity of redemption which William Bradbury has in and to the homestead farm on which he now lives in Byron in said County, containing about one hundred and eighty acres, more or less, being the same farm which the said Bradbury conveyed to Aaron Stevens by deed on the sixteenth day of January, A. D. 1836, taking back a bond of defeasance, and all the right in equity of redemption which the said Bradbury had in said farm on the 25th day of June, A. D. 1837, when the same was attached upon the original writ.—Also, all the right in equity of redemption which John Reed has in and to Lots numbered eleven and twelve in the tenth Range of lots in Roxbury in said County, and Lot numbered thirteen in the twelfth Range of lots in said Roxbury, containing one hundred and fifty acres, more or less, being the same premises which the said Reed conveyed to the said Aaron Stevens by deed on the twenty-ninth day of February, A. D. 1836, taking back a bond of defeasance, and all the right in equity of redemption which the said Reed had in and to said premises on the 25th day of June, A. D. 1837, when the attachment was made upon the same on the original writ.

J. B. MERROW, Dept. Sh'ff.

18

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss.—December 8th, 1838. TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at public Vendue at the Inn of Elijah Walker in Mexico, in said County, on Thursday the 24th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, all the right in equity of redemption which William Bradbury has in and to the homestead farm on which he now lives in Byron in said County, containing about one hundred and eighty acres, more or less, being the same farm which the said Bradbury conveyed to Aaron Stevens by deed on the sixteenth day of January, A. D. 1836, taking back a bond of defeasance, and all the right in equity of redemption which the said Bradbury had in said farm on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1837, when the same was attached upon the original writ.

J. B. MERROW, Dept. Sh'ff.

18

SHERIFF'S SALE.

OXFORD, ss. TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at public Vendue on Monday the 28th day of January next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Store of Charles A. Kimball & Co. in Rumford in said County of Oxford, all right, title, and interest which Joseph Sturtevant owned in a place called Number Five, first Range, in the first Range in said County.

EBEN T. GODDARD, Dept. Sh'ff.

December 11, 1838. 18

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss. TAKEN on execution and will be sold at public Vendue at Crocker & Shaw's Store on Paris-Hill, on Saturday, the 26th day of January, A. D. 1839, at two o'clock P. M. all the right which JACOB JACKSON has in equity to redeem the premises where he now lives commonly called the "Pine place"—being the same premises which said Jackson mortgaged to Abner Andrews by deed dated Nov. 24, 1831—recorded in the Oxford Registry of deeds, Vol. 38, p. 522; mortgaged also by said Jackson to Timothy J. Carter by deed dated August 12th, 1837, recorded in said Registry, Vol. 53, p. 38,—to which deeds, reference is hereby had for a more particular description of the premises. Also taken and will be sold as aforesaid all the right which said Jacob Jackson has in equity to redeem the premises on Paris-Hill, which are particularly described in his deed of mortgage to Abner Andrews, dated Feb. 26, 1834, and recorded in said Registry, Vol. 42, p. 39, to which reference is hereby had.

ISAIAH WHITTEMORE, Deputy Sheriff.

Paris, Dec. 10, 1838. 3w18

Counting Room Almanac for 1839.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JANUARY,	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
FEBRUARY,		3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	
MARCH,		3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
APRIL,		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				
MAY,		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				
JUNE,		2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					
JULY,		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
AUGUST,		4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
SEPT'R,		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				
OCTOBER,		6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
NOVEMBER,		3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30						
DECEMBER,		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			

JOHN GOODENOW,

Attorney at Law,

ANDOVER, OXFORD COUNTY, MAINE.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.—Woodstock.

NOTICE is hereby given to the owners and non-resident proprietors of the following described lands, situated in said town of Woodstock, in the County of Oxford, State of Maine, that the same are taxed in bills committed to the collector for the year 1837.

East part of Woodstock.

No. Acres. Value. Tax.

Unknown East part, 10 40 20 22

do do 11 100 43 40

do do 13 50 35 39

COUNTY OF OXFORD TO JOB PRINCE Dr.
For services as County Commissioner.
Nov. 1857. To 2 days making Reports and Plans.
Dec. To travel from Turner to Wells on Pet. of James Brown & als. 33 ms.
To 34 days viewing, hearing parties, and locating on said Petition.
To travel home.
To one half day making Report.
June, 1858. To travel to Paris to close up the business as Commissioner.
To 1 day attendance.
To travel home.
JOB PRINCE.
Oxford, ss.—June 13th, 1858.
Personally appeared Job Prince and made oath that the above account by him as certified is true, as to time charged and distance travelled, according to his best knowledge and belief.
Before THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.

THE COUNTY OF OXFORD TO ABEL GIBSON Dr.
For services as County Commissioner.
1857, Dec. To travel from Brownfield to Wells on Petition of James Brown & als. 76 miles.
To 4 days viewing, hearing parties, and locating.
To travel from Wells home 76 miles.
I certify that the above account is true as to the time and distance charged according to my best knowledge and belief.
ABEL GIBSON.
Oxford, ss.—May 17th, 1858. Sworn to before me,
THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.

THE COUNTY OF OXFORD TO JOHN HEARSEY Dr.
For services as County Commissioner.
1857, Nov. 11. To travel to Mr. Job Prince's in Turner, and home, 32 miles.
To 1 day closing reports of proceedings prior to the October Term of C. Com's Court.
Dec. 8th. To travel to Wells and home on Pet. of James Brown & als.
1858. To 34 days viewing, hearing parties, and locating on said Petition.
June 19th. To travel to Paris and home 40 miles.
To 1 day closing accounts as County Commissioner.
June 19th, 1858.—I certify that the above account is true as to time charged and distance travelled according to my best knowledge and belief.
JOHN HEARSEY.
Sworn to before me,
THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.

COUNTY OF OXFORD TO DAVID NOYES Dr.
For services as County Commissioner.
1858, Aug. 17. To postage on letter from State Treasurer in regard to Surplus Revenue.
" 25. To travel on Pet. of Richard Lombard & als. 10 ms.—Joint view with Cumberland Commissioners.
To 4 days viewing, hearing parties, and locating on said Petition.
To 4 days making report on said Petition.
" 31. To travel from home to Portland and back to get Surplus Revenue for unorganized Plantations in Oxford County, 92 miles.
To one day copying Census and preparing receipts and papers for distributing the same.
Sept. 20. To travel on Pet. of James Brown & als. from Norway to Letter B. and back to Andover corner, 63 ms.
To viewing, hearing parties, and locating on said Petition 75 days.
To one day making report on the same.
" 27. To travel on Pet. of Henry E. Prentiss & als. from Letter B. to Norway, 47 ms.
To viewing, hearing parties, and adjudicating on the same 6 days.
To cash paid Ezekiel E. Merrill as taxman and pucker on said route.
To cash paid Mr. Kimball for services on said route.
Oct. 3d. To travel on Pet. of David Hall & als. 47 miles.
To viewing, hearing parties, and locating on the same two days.
To one half day making report on said Petition.
" 6. To travel on Pet. of Cyrus Thompson, Jr. & als. from Livermore to Norway, 32 miles.
To 4 days viewing and hearing parties on part of said route—adjudicating on said petition.
To postage on Joint Report from Cumberland County Commissioners.
" 29. To travel on petition of John Everett & als. 25 miles.
To two days viewing, hearing parties, and locating on said petition.
To one half day making report on the same.
To travel on Pet. of Josiah Head & als. from Norway to Bethel and home again, 37 miles.
To 10 days viewing, hearing parties and locating on said petition.
To one day making up report on the same.
DAVID NOYES.
Oxford, ss.—Nov. 1st, 1858. Personally appeared David Noyes and made oath that the foregoing account by him subscribed is true as to time charged, and distance, according to his best knowledge and belief.
Before me,
THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.

COUNTY OF OXFORD TO TIMO. GIBSON Dr.
For services as County Commissioner.
1858, Aug. 21. To travel to Norway thirty miles on the Petition of Richard Lombard & als.
To viewing and locating on said road four days.
To travel home 30 miles.
Sept. To travel to No. 2 to pay the inhabitants their share of the Surplus Revenue, 60 miles.
To 4 days paying said money to the inhabitants of said township, including Sabbath day.
From No. 2 to Fryburg Academy Grant, thirty miles.
To one day paying the inhabitants of said Grant.
To travel from the Grant home forty miles.
" 13. To travel on Letter B. on the Petition of James Brown, 50 miles.
To viewing and locating said road seven and one half days.
To travel from Letter B. to Jona. Virginia in Andover, sixteen miles, on Pet. of H. E. Prentiss.
To viewing and hearing parties six days.
Oct. 1st. To travel from Letter B. home, 50 miles.
To travel on the Petition of David Hall, sixty two miles.
To viewing and locating two days.
" 3d. To travel from Peru to Livermore on Pet. of Cyrus Thompson, seventeen miles.
To viewing and hearing parties four days.
To travel home, 63 miles.
" 15th. To travel to Bethel on the petition of Josiah Head, 44 miles.
To viewing and locating parties seven days.
To travel to Fryburg Academy Grant on the petition of John Everett, twelve miles.
" 22d. To viewing and locating two days.
To travel back to Bethel, 12 miles.
To locating on Josiah Head's petition, three days.
To travel home, forty-four miles.
TIMO. GIBSON.
Oxford, ss.—Nov. 2nd, 1858. Personally appeared Timothy Gibson and made oath that the foregoing account by him subscribed is true as to time charged and distance, according to his best knowledge and belief.
Before me,
THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.

COUNTY OF OXFORD TO ERASTUS P. POOR Dr.
For services as County Commissioners.
1858, Aug. 21. To travel to Norway and home on the Petition of Richard Lombard and als. 40 miles.
To 4 days viewing, and locating on the Petition of Richard Lombard and als.
Sept. 1st. To travel home on the Petition of Richard Lombard, 40 miles.
To 1 day time to Norway after the Surplus money.
To 5 days time in distributing the Surplus revenue to the inhabitants of Andover North Surplus, letter C.
To travel to John M. Wilson's in the same and back home, 70 miles.
To 7 1/2 days services viewing, adjudicating and locating on the Petition of James Brown.
To travel to Thomas Briggs's and home, 32 miles.
To 6 days viewing and hearing parties on the Petition of H. E. Prentiss.
To 16 miles travel from Thomas Briggs's on the Petition of H. E. Prentiss.
Oct. 1. To 12 days time in distributing Surplus to the inhabitants of A. No. 1.
Oct. 2. To 20 miles travel to David Hall and als. and adjudicating and locating.
To 4 days services viewing, hearing parties on the Petition of Cyrus Thompson and als.
To travel from David Hall's to North Livermore on the Petition of Cyrus Thompson, 35 miles.
To travel from Beaverly's tavern home on the Petition of Cyrus Thompson and als. 35 miles.
To 8 days services viewing and adjudicating on the Petition of Josiah Head and als.
To travel to Josiah Head's, 20 miles.
Oct. 15th. To travel home from Albany on the Petition of Josiah Head and als. 32 miles.
To 2 days viewing and locating on the Petition of John Everett and als.
To 62 miles travel on said Petition and home.
ERASTUS P. POOR.
Oxford, ss.—Nov. 1st, 1858. Personally appeared Erastus P. Poor, and made oath that the foregoing account by him subscribed is true as to the time charged and distance, according to his best knowledge and belief.
Before me,
THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.

OXFORD, ss.—COUNTY COMMISSIONERS COURT, June Term, A. D. 1858.
David Noyes, travel 18 miles, 1.80, attendance 4 days, 12.00
Timothy Gibson, " 80 " 8.00, " 3 " 12.00
Erastus P. Poor, " 70 " 7.00, " 4 " 12.00
October Term, A. D. 1858.
David Noyes, travel 18 miles, 1.80, attendance 3 days, 9.00
Timothy Gibson, " 80 " 8.00, " 3 " 9.00
Erastus P. Poor, " 70 " 7.00, " 3 " 9.00
CLERKS OFFICE, OXFORD COUNTY,
DECEMBER 16th, 1858.
The foregoing accounts were severally examined, audited and amount certified by the County Attorney, and Clerk, agreeably to the Statute in such case provided, and are truly copied, by
SAMUEL PLUMMER, Deputy Sheriff.
Waterford Dec. 16, 1858.

Sheriff's Sale.
TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at public Vendue at the Inn of O. S. Coffin in Waterford, on Saturday, the 30th day of January next, at two o'clock P. M. all the right which WALES JORDAN of Albany has in equity to redeem the premises where he now lives—being the same premises which Charles Billings mortgaged to Laura Collins to secure the payment of a note dated Feb. 9, 1855, for \$24.84, payable on demand and interest, and also a further sum of \$20, on account—said deed being recorded in the County of Albany, in the County Registry of Deeds, Vol. 43, page 412, to which reference is had. Said Billings having conveyed said Equity of Redemption to said Jordan, the same having been attached on the original writ as the property of said Jordan.
SAMUEL PLUMMER, Deputy Sheriff.
Waterford Dec. 16, 1858.

GEORGE F. EMERY,
Attorney at Law,
Waterford, Me.
Buffalo Robes,
FUR Seal, Nutre, and Seal CAPS, and Fur and Nutre COLLARS, just received and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, by
W. E. GOODNOW
Norway-Village, Nov. 5, 1858.
CASH WANTED!!
ALL demands due the subscriber must be paid by the first day of January next, or cost will be made—No Mistake!!
W. E. GOODNOW.
Norway-Village, Nov. 5, 1858.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at Public Vendue on Tuesday the twenty fifth day of December, A. D. 1858, at two o'clock P. M. at the Store of Daniel Holden, Esq. in South in said county, all the rights in equity which Calvin Powers of said Sweden has in and to redeem the following described real estate situated in said Sweden, to wit—Lot numbered twenty two in the third division of Lots in said Sweden. Said premises or real estate being subject to a Mortgage by said Calvin Powers to Josiah Head Treasurer of the County of Cumberland, by John Lindsay and Charles Baker of Portland in said County of Cumberland, and their mortgage dated June first, A. D. 1856, and duly recorded in the Registry of Deeds in said County of Oxford, and which said Calvin Powers conveyed and assigned to me by his deed dated June seventh, A. D. 1858.—And whereas the condition of said mortgage has been broken, the said John Lindsay claims to foreclose the said mortgage agreeably to "An Act additional to an Act respecting the rights of the rights in equity of redemption," passed March 25th, 1854.
Dated at Alfred the tenth day of November, A. D. 1858.
STEPHEN ANDREWS, Deputy Sheriff.
November 16, 1858.

Public Notice.
WHEREAS J. John Conant of Alfred, in the County of York and State of Maine, has claim to one sixteenth part in common and undivided of Township numbered Two in the fifth Range West of Kennebec River in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, which was sold and conveyed in fee and a mortgage to Cyrus K. Conant then of Harrison, in the County of Cumberland, by John Lindsay and Charles Baker of Portland in said County of Cumberland, and their mortgage dated June first, A. D. 1856, and duly recorded in the Registry of Deeds in said County of Oxford, and which said Cyrus K. Conant conveyed and assigned to me by his deed dated June seventh, A. D. 1858.—And whereas the condition of said mortgage has been broken, the said John Lindsay claims to foreclose the said mortgage agreeably to "An Act additional to an Act respecting the rights of the rights in equity of redemption," passed March 25th, 1854.
Dated at Alfred the tenth day of November, A. D. 1858.
JOHN CONANT.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE.
RANDALL FISH gave a mortgage deed to Daniel Hammond & W. G. Thorburn & Co. Daniel Hammond & W. G. Thorburn & Co. a Township of land numbered One in the Second Range west of Kennebec River, said township being situated in the County of Oxford, which deed is dated April 25th, 1858, conditioned for the payment of certain notes therein described, by virtue of which deed, the undersigned became seized of one undivided lot of said township in mortgage, and now claims to have possession thereof for condition broken—said notes not having been paid according to their terms—in order to foreclose the mortgage aforesaid.
DANIEL BROWN.
Nov. 20, 1858.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.
BY virtue of license from the Court of Probate for the County of Oxford, there will be sold at Public Vendue at the house of James H. Washington late of Peru, deceased, of said County of Oxford on Tuesday the eighteenth day of December next, at ten o'clock P. M. so much of the real estate of the said William, including the reversion of the widow's dower therein, as necessary, as will produce the sum of two hundred and sixty dollars, for the payment of the just debts of said deceased, charges of administration, and incidental charges; said estate consists in all the right and title said William had in his homestead farm, also a lot or parcel of land called the Thurston place, lying in Peru, also a piece in the meeting house in Rumford, near Mrs. Bates's.
JOSEPH ADAMS.
Peru, Nov. 18, 1858.

Commissioner's Notice.
The subscribers having been appointed by His Hon. Stephen Emery, Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of Richard F. Potter, Esq., late of Waterford, in said County, deceased, hereby give notice that six months from the sixth inst. are allowed to the said creditors to bring in and prove their claims against said estate, and that they will attend to that service at the dwelling house of Levi Brown in said Waterford on the first Saturday of February and also next from one to five o'clock in the afternoon of each of those days.
DANIEL BROWN, Commissioner.
DANIEL CHAPLIN, Senior.
Waterford, Nov. 18, 1858.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE—PORTER.
NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors and owners of land in the town of Porter in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, that the same are taxed in the list committed for collection to the undersigned collector of said Porter, for the year 1858, in the respective sums following, viz—
No. of Proprietors. Amount.
1. 230 00
2. 15 00
3. 10 00
4. 5 00
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